The Times

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THE BOND TOO BURDENSOME

Italy Considering Withdrawal From the Triple Alliance.

Germany and Austria Insist on Maintenance of a Vast Army—France's Inducements for a Closer Entente—To Shift the Balance of Power.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

LONDON, March 30.—The next disturbance in the balance of power in Europe threatens to be the withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance. Everybody is acquainted with the periodical rumors regarding Italy's dissatisfaction with the burdens imposed on her by the necessity of maintaining an armament proportionate to that of her two allies.

She has learned a severe economical lesson, moreover, which has taught her that she has much more to gain by the friendliness of France than with her northeastern neighbors. This truth has been emphasized recently by the further restrictions on trade caused by the withdrawal of the special commercial privileges that had been granted to her by Austria and Germany.

It has been intimated recently that Austria would refuse to renew the wine clause in the existing commercial treaty, which would cancel the present enormous export of Italian wine to the dual monarchy. If this should be done, there would remain no concession to Italy except that of the free admission of oranges and lemons.

France, on the other hand, has been offering strong commercial concessions to induce Italy to entertain a political rapprochement, and there are many indications that the suggestion of France would be acceptable to the Italian Government, as well as to the people.

It is commonly urged that the Pope is sufficiently influential to prevent any alliance between Italy and France, but the present situation of France discredits this assumption. There is every indication that the Associations bill, which aims at the suppression of religious orders in France, and which is opposed by every influence the Church can bring to bear, will pass and that the country will accept it without serious opposition.

The Pope's influence, if unable to defeat this measure, could scarcely prevent a close entente between the present Italian and French Governments. The transfer of Italy from an Austro-German to a Franco-Russian alliance would be a political event of transcendental importance, some of the effects of which are so sufficiently obvious as to be unnecessary to mention.

Its effect upon the Mediterranean situation will be of the greatest significance to England, and the bearing of the new combination upon the naval power of the world would be more important than its military effect. The tacit understanding now existing between Great Britain and Germany would almost inevitably develop into an avowed alliance, and the balance of power would be delicately hung between Russia, France, and Italy on one side, and Great Britain, Germany, and Austro-Hungary on the other.

It is an open secret that negotiations have been proceeding actively between Paris and Rome, but whether a definite agreement has been reached may not be known for some time to come.

FIFTY DEAD IN A MINE.

An Explosion in the Weaver Workings in New Mexico.

GALLUP, N. M., March 30.—In the Weaver Coal mine last night a terrific explosion occurred, and the mine immediately took fire. There were 150 men at work near the scene of the explosion, fifty-three of whom were unable to escape.

Three bodies have been recovered, and it is believed that the other fifty men have perished either by suffocation or fire. Rescue parties are working vigorously, but make slow progress.

The Weaver mine had just been reopened after the great strike of New Mexican coal miners, and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which owns it, had imported several hundred Japanese and Chinese laborers to work in the mine, none of whom had ever worked in a mine of any kind before.

It is supposed that the explosion was the result of their ignorance and carelessness in handling dynamite.

THE READING'S PRESIDENT.

George F. Baer the New Head of the System.

READING, Pa., March 30.—The rumor that has prevailed here for several days that George F. Baer, a member of the board of management of the Reading Railway Company, has been appointed president of the Reading system, which includes the Central Railway of New Jersey, is officially confirmed here tonight.

Joseph S. Harris, who has been president of the Reading for some years, will remain on the board of management. Mr. Baer will assume charge of his new position within the next few days.

It is probable that other official changes will be announced during the coming week. Mr. Baer will retain the presidency of the Reading Iron Company, but whether he will continue as president of the Temple Iron Company is not so certain.

Mr. Baer is one of the leaders of the bar of eastern Pennsylvania, and stands close to J. Pierpont Morgan.

TWO COMMISSIONS NAMED.

The Board for the St. Louis Fair Filled by the President.

The President yesterday made the following appointments: To be delegates to the International Conference of American States: Cyrus Northrup, of Minnesota; Henry G. L. Davis, of West Virginia; William L. Buchanan, of Iowa; Charles M. Pepper, of the District of Columbia; Volney W. Foster, of Illinois.

To be members of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission: John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Thomas H. Carter, of Montana; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; George W. McBride, of Oregon; Frederick A. Betts, of Connecticut; John M. Allen, of Mississippi; Martin H. Glynn, of New York; John P. Miller, of Indiana, and Philip D. Scott, of Arkansas.

Prof. Northrop was prominently mentioned for one of the fair commissionerships, but it is understood that his appointment to the other commission was made by his own preference.

KING VICTOR SEES FOR HIMSELF

Italy's Ruler Investigates the Foreign Office Unexpectedly.

ROME, March 30.—A good story, which has the merit of being true, is being told in Rome about the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He recently addressed a minute to the young King, complaining that his department was exceedingly short of clerks and protesting against what he called the niggardliness of the Minister of Finance. The Minister concluded by begging his Majesty to agree that ten additional employes should be allotted forthwith to his under-manned department.

The Minister had a list of nominees in his pocket at the time, and his friends say that all were relatives in some degree. The King replied that he would consider the matter. The next day his Majesty went alone and on foot to the Foreign Office at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was surprised to find there only one official. This man admitted that nobody ever came to the office before 11 o'clock.

Subsequently the King summoned his Foreign Minister and told him that it would be better, before making new appointments, to see that those already employed did a proper day's work.

A ROYAL PAIR MAY PART.

The King and Queen of Portugal at Odds Over Religion.

LONDON, March 30.—When the King of Portugal came to London in connection with the Queen's funeral he received a deputation of Protestants, to whom he made a speech, promising a continuance of the policy of religious toleration in his dominions.

The speech was manly and courageous and was widely reported. It was commented upon in Portugal, and while it elicited the enthusiastic approval of the Liberals, it served to accentuate the feud between the King and the religious orders, which was originally caused by the alleged interference of the Jesuits in the secular affairs of the Government of that country.

The unhappy result of this friction was trouble in the royal household itself, the Queen taking sides with the Church.

According to advices just received from Lisbon this breach has widened and there is said to be a probability of a separation of the royal couple.

SALISBURY MAY RESIGN.

The Premier Said to Have a Serious Illness.

LONDON, March 30.—Although a caller at the London home of Lord Salisbury yesterday was assured that the attack of influenza from which the premier is suffering was following the usual course, and that it was hoped that he would be able to start for the Riviera within a few days, the "Weekly Despatch" learns that his illness has taken an unfavorable turn.

The "Despatch" adds that the contemplated trip to the Riviera has been practically abandoned, and that the announcement of the Premier's resignation may be expected before the end of April.

Shortly after the death of his wife his Lordship was stricken with a severe attack of influenza and complications developed after the primary complaint had been cured. His illness has since become acute, and his physicians have pronounced him to be suffering from Bright's disease in an aggravated form.

The condition of the distinguished patient in the last day or two has disappointed all medical expectations.

ENGLAND SWEPT BY GALES.

Vessels Wrecked on the Coast and Railways Are Blocked.

LONDON, March 30.—Severe weather has been prevalent throughout the country yesterday and today, and many shipping casualties are reported. The steamer Paris foundered on the Northumberland coast and nine of those aboard were drowned. Several ships are reported to have gone ashore elsewhere.

A severe snowstorm has been raging in Perthshire, where the snow drifts are from ten to fifteen feet in depth, and many sheep have been buried.

Railway traffic is interrupted. A gale is blowing off Dover and the Channel steamers report stormy passages.

TROUBLE AT DELAGOA BAY.

Portuguese Postal Clerks Reported Out on Strike.

DURBAN, Natal, March 30.—Advices from Delagoa Bay state that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the Government employes there. The salaries of these officials have been reduced 50 per cent, and there has been an epidemic of fever among them. In consequence, it is said that almost the entire postal staff has gone on strike.

The British Consul is reported to be investigating a recent attack upon several of his countrymen, who complain that they were inveigled into a lonely spot, set upon with daggers, and robbed by Portuguese.

REFUGEES AT PRETORIA.

Men, Women, and Children Sent to a Detention Camp.

PRETORIA, March 30.—A considerable number of Boer refugees, men, women, and children, continue to flock into the city daily from the outlying districts. They are being forwarded to the detention camp at Irene.

A train from Johannesburg was fired on near the Kaalfontein station on Thursday night. Except for the wounding of two mules no damage was caused.

A train going east was derailed by the Boers near Balmoral last night, and four of the trucks were destroyed.

GREETED BY THE KAISER.

Prince Bismarck's Sons Well Received by the Emperor.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Emperor met the two sons of the late Prince Bismarck, Counts Herbert and Otto, at the recent unveiling of the statue of William I in the Sieges Allee of the Thiergarten.

He greeted them warmly, shaking each by the hand.

Lighter Sentence for a Lieutenant.

BERLIN, March 30.—Lieutenant Rueger, of the Seventeenth Infantry, whom a court-martial recently sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for shooting to death Captain Adams while negotiations for a duel were pending, has been convicted again on a second trial and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. His defence was drunkenness and an epileptic tendency.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Arrived: Lucania, Liverpool; St. Louis, Southampton; Werra, Genoa; Exeter City, Bristol. Arrived out: Campania, from New York, at Liverpool; Prinzessin Victoria Louise, from New York, at Palermo; Nomadic, from New York, at Liverpool.

"Where It Touches It Heals."

Zama-Cura positively cures eczema and all skin diseases. At all drug stores.

UNSETTLED IDEAS IN CUBA

The Convention Delegates in Varying Moods of Opinion.

Reaction in Favor of Accepting the Platt Amendment Slow in Affecting the Members of the Convention—A Meeting Scheduled for Tomorrow.

HAVANA, March 30.—A prominent member of the Conservative party is authority for the statement that since the early antagonism engendered by the passage of the Platt amendment there has been a reaction of sentiment throughout the island, daily growing stronger, in favor of its acceptance.

He says that compliance with the wishes of the United States, however, is being urged solely because the exigencies of the situation make such a course desirable.

Notwithstanding this view, many members of the convention fail to realize the situation in which Cuba is placed. These men, having no property at stake, find the present condition of affairs more suitable to themselves, for while affairs are allowed to drift their power with its resultant perquisites continues.

Many of these men are unstable of character and lack self-reliance, and their opinions are based upon no more solid foundation than impulse. If they were in the provinces they would be influenced, probably, by the reaction in popular sentiment; but, being in Havana, they have been subject to influences with which their training and knowledge have not fitted them to grapple.

The daily comments of the Havana press on suggestions of certain Americans, that by resisting the Platt amendment the delegates were doing a very clever thing, has tended to increase the strength of the most radical element, which hates and fears American influence.

The Cuban people are becoming tired of the convention and are clamoring to have it do one thing or the other. The knowledge that many of the delegates are not of the same mind for two days running makes a forecast of their action impossible, and at the same time brands any intermediary show of sentiment as inconsequential.

The National party, after having considered, two nights ago, a motion whereby all those accepting the Platt amendment were to be branded as traitors, cheered one of those at whom the motion was aimed—Delegate Rose—as he entered the party meeting last night.

This may be taken as an evidence of the ignorance prevailing among those who proposed the anti-Platt motion, and it is also illustrative of the little reliance that may be placed upon the majority of those who figure in the political life of Cuba at present.

A meeting of the convention will be held next Monday. Before considering any proposed reply to the demands of the United States the convention is to vote on whether it shall send a commission to Washington. Should it decide to do so the question of sending a reply will not be considered, probably, until the commission returns.

COMMENTS ON THE CANAL.

The "Spectator" Thinks That America Should Build It.

LONDON, March 30.—Some of the comments of the weekly reviews upon the Marquis of Lansdowne's rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty are more practical than their earlier opinions. The "Spectator," for instance, observes today:

"If we think it wise to stand upon our strict rights, Americans have, of course, no case whatever, and it is quite easy to prove also that the Senate not only asks us for a great many concessions without making any in return, but also, that it pressed for these concessions in a most rude and uncivil way.

"But in spite of all this we cannot help thinking that, instead of contriving a very effective diplomatic score, the Marquis of Lansdowne would have been better employed in asking himself what were the essential interests of the United Kingdom in the whole question. We believe the British mercantile and maritime interests demand that a canal shall be made and that when made it shall be held by America, as we hold the Suez Canal, and, that, except for keeping British Honduras, which, of course, we shall keep, the less we have to do with Central America the better.

"So long as we keep command of the sea—and unless we keep it we shall cease to count as a nation—we need not get into a panic over Americans fortifying the canal. Sea power will control the canal, not land batteries."

The "Saturday Review" on the other hand, is quite belligerent when it contemplates the possibility of the United States continuing the canal irrespective of treaties, saying that "if America persists in attempting to obtain exclusive control of a canal whose neutrality is of the highest importance to the whole world, there is only one course open. The rest of the world must take steps to protect itself."

DEAD IN A HOTEL.

Conflicting Stories Told of a Woman's Demise.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A woman about thirty years old, supposed to be Bessie Ray, of 318 Union Street, Albany, was found dead in a room in the Cornell Hotel, at Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, at 6 o'clock tonight.

Dr. David D. Jennings, who was called in by the proprietor of the hotel, William Cornell, reported to the coroner's office that the woman had evidently died from morphine poisoning. He said that she must have drunk a teaspoonful of morphine.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street station told the coroner's office that the doctor said she had died from heart disease. The woman, who wore good clothes, went to the hotel with a man Friday afternoon. They registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Ray, New York City." The man left the hotel this morning.

At 10 o'clock the chambermaid, Annie Dillon, went to the room to call Mrs. Ray. She said she was tired and would sleep a little longer. She was called again at 2 o'clock and replied, "Let me sleep. I don't think I'll get up." The next time the chambermaid went to the room she was dead.

The police did not know anything about her death until the coroner's office notified them. The police have it that the woman died from heart failure.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K. Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

DIFFICULTY IN MINDANAO.

The Mohammedan Residents Object to a Civil Government.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., March 30.—The Philippine Commission is confronted with a difficult problem in the establishment of a government in the Island of Mindanao. Six hundred thousand Moros and Pagans inhabit the interior and a part of the coast.

The former being subjects of the Sultan, do not desire and say they will not accept a form of civil government, preferring to be represented by a dato, or chief. On the other hand, the 250,000 Filipinos who inhabit the remainder of the coast are urging the Commission to give them a provincial government.

The Commission learns that great poverty is prevalent in the island, and it has been pointed out to them that the distance between towns would prevent a convenient co-operation of the people. For these reasons the Commission has resolved not to disturb the present tribal organization of the Moros, and it will not organize a government in Zamboanga for the present, deferring its decision as to the proper form of government until it has visited other cities of the island.

These cities will probably be consolidated into provinces. Army officers advocate a military government as being most suitable under present conditions.

FOUGHT OVER FUNSTON.

The Nebraska Legislature Adopts Resolutions by a Party Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30.—The closing hours of the Nebraska Legislature today were made lively by a fierce debate over General Funston. The matter was presented by resolution, and the Populist members took occasion to fiercely attack him, one member referring to him as having degenerated from a courageous fighter in the open to a "mere spy and sneak."

By a strict party vote the following was adopted:

"Whereas we have heard with satisfaction of the gallant conduct of Brigadier General Funston in planning and carrying out an expedition, fraught with great privation and danger, resulting in the capture of Aguinaldo, the notorious leader of the insurrection against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we rejoice with the whole nation over this achievement, which we trust will soon lead to the cessation of hostilities and the speedy restoration of law and order in our island possessions."

J. E. ADDICKS LIBELED.

Pay Asked for the Uniforms of the Vision's Crew.

NEW YORK, March 30.—J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, was made respondent today in a suit in admiralty brought in the United States District Court by Solomon Appel & Co., uniform makers.

They made uniforms last May for the crew of Addicks' steam yacht Vision, and they have not got their pay. They could not get the yacht to libel her and so they libeled Addicks. The bill is $323.75.

The libellant asks leave to levy on sundry office furnishings in an office building at 71 Broadway.

GENERAL CASTRO CHOSEN.

His Election as Provisional President of Venezuela Announced.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Senor E. Gonzales Estevez, Consul General of Venezuela in this city, received the following cablegram today from Secretary General Torres Cardenas, at Caracas:

"General Castro has been elected provisional President. Great enthusiasm."

General Cipriano Castro has been acting as President of Venezuela since October, 1899, when he overthrew President Ignacio Andrade. His election is for the year which still remains of General Andrade's term.

General Castro will in all probability be a candidate for the Presidency at the general election for the full term of four years.

THE REV. JOHN JASPER DEAD.

Celebrated for His Assertion, "The Sun Do Move."

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The Rev. John Jasper, pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, colored, whose famous sermon on the movement of the planets in which he inserted that the "sun do move," has been heard by many thousands of persons, died at his home here this morning. His last words were:

"I have finished my work. I am now looking across the river, waiting for further orders."

He would have been ninety years old on the next Fourth of July. He leaves a widow.

THE "CHICAGO POST" SOLD.

H. H. Kohlsaat Disposes of the Paper to a Company.

CHICAGO, March 30.—H. H. Kohlsaat today sold the Chicago "Evening Post" to a new company, of which J. C. Shaffer is to be president and publisher of the paper; Samuel T. Clover is to be the editor. Mr. Kohlsaat relinquishes all connection with the publication.

Composing the new company are several of the best known capitalists and business men of Chicago, and in consequence the paper will have a financial backing of exceptional strength. Mr. Shaffer is known as a capitalist of wide experience and business ability.

Mr. Clover has been managing editor of the "Evening Post" six years, and previous to that was its business manager.

MR. HARRISON'S ESTATE.

An Inventory Filed by the Union Trust Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—The Union Trust Company, as executor of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, today filed an inventory of his estate, showing that his personal property consists mainly in bonds and railroad and electric line stocks, cash in bank here and in banks in New York, and other holdings consisting of investments in mining stocks, the latter though, in the majority of cases, not being listed as having any value.

Including the insurance policies, which aggregate $31,000, the personal property foots up $178,000. The real estate in this city and elsewhere is not included in detail in the inventory, as it has not yet been appraised, but it is figured that it will swell the total estate to $375,000.

Senator Mitchell a Grip Victim.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is a victim of the grip. He is not seriously ill, however, and his physician hopes to have him out again in a few days.

Cheap Rates to California.

$44 to California, Arizona, and New Mexico on any Tuesday to April 30. Excursion sleepers from Washington without change via Southern Railway and Southern Pacific. Personally conducted. Berth, $7. A. J. Poston, General Agent, 511 Pa. ave. nw.

CROKER PREPARED TO LEAD

He Will Take the Field in Next Fall's Fight.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan Says the Tammany Leader Is Closely Posted on the Political Situation in New York—His Health Never Better.

NEW YORK, March 30.—News of Croker is the budget of Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, who got home from England today, and who was Mr. Croker's guest at Moat House, Wantage, for a week. Dr. O'Sullivan came over on the St. Louis.

"I saw Mr. Croker," he said, "at his meals, out riding, and at all hours of the day, while he was engaged in all the occupations that take up his time. In the fifteen years that I have known him I have not seen him look so well as he does now. He weighs 201 pounds—all good flesh. I happened to know his weight because one day while we were out we came to the scale on which the jockeys weigh, and it was suggested that he be weighed. Mr. Croker got on the scale at once and he tipped the beam at 14 stone 5 pounds.

"Mr. Croker spends a great deal of his time out of doors and rides a great deal over the downs about his place, looking over the horses that he has there. He has two stallions—Dobbins and Americus—and while I was there five of their get were foaled. In looking over his place and attending to the manifold duties of its management Mr. Croker finds his time fully occupied.

"Mr. Croker was much annoyed by the various interviews printed here, purporting to come from him. He said he had not been interviewed at all and that none of the statements credited to him was authorized. We talked about the income tax assessment which was levied against him.

"I saw the gentleman who has the collection of the tax in the district in charge and he showed me the books. This man is Mr. Jottom, of Letcomb, and the figures of the assessment show that he has estimated Mr. Croker's income to be earnings clear at $20,000. The tax in 1900 was 8 pence in the pound, but the expenses of the Boer war made it necessary for the Government to increase its revenues, and this year it is increased to a shilling, which is 5 per cent.

"Mr. Croker said that he wished that they could assess him on a hundred times as much, for that would mean that he was taking just that much money away from them. The tax is assessed on what they can find out of his income, and, of course, they have no way of finding out what he receives in this country. They are apparently assessing him on what they think are his earnings on his horses.

"Mr. Croker is at all times in close touch with the affairs of this city, and he knows everything that is going on. We had several talks about the situation here, and all the time I was impressed with the idea that it was his purpose to have vice routed out and the city purified.

"His orders to the Committee of Five were to go ahead and to perform their duties fearlessly and without regard to the results so far as they affected men. Mr. Croker has believed that the work of the committee would be productive of the greatest good, and would lead to many important and valuable reforms.

"Mr. Croker will be back in this country in time to take the active management of the election fight in his own hands. The date of his return has not been fixed yet, but it will be at the time when he is needed to care for the interests of Tammany Hall.

"Let me say that I think that Mr. Croker, fully informed as he is on the conditions under which the local fight is to be made, is firmly convinced that the Tammany ticket is going to be successful. He will be here in time to guide and to shape the whole struggle."

SHE PREVENTED A LYNCHING.

A Woman Saves the Life of Her Husband's Slayer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30.—Mrs. Walter W. Abrams saved Preston Gilliam from being lynched for the murder of her husband today.

Abrams reprimanded his farmhand for coming late to work, and as he turned his back Gilliam crushed his skull with a rock. The murderer fled and was captured by neighbors of the planter, who were going to lynch him, when Mrs. Abrams appeared and begged her husband's friends to let the law take its course.

KILLED BY ESCAPING GAS.

Prof. Allen W. Gould Found Dead in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Prof. Allen W. Gould was found dead in the bathroom of his home, 1782 Wrightwood Avenue, early this morning. A gas jet in the room was turned on, and it is thought he died some time on Friday night. An inquest was held today, and a verdict of death from an accident was returned.

Prof. Gould had been connected with the Chicago Institute since July of last year. He was graduated from Harvard in 1872, where for the three succeeding years he was a fellow in Latin and Greek.

He was professor of Latin at Williams College during the years 1881 to 1883, and occupied the same chair at Olivet College from 1883 to 1888. He was president of the Western Unitarian Sunday School Society, and author of several books.

MR. SAVAGE OFFENDED.

Nebraska's Lieutenant Governor Threatens to Resign.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30.—An unusual situation has resulted from the statement of Governor Dietrich that he will not resign to accept his senatorial seat until December. Lieutenant Governor Savage is offended and today he gave out this statement:

"I have not yet said I would accept the Governorship. Although I am, as Senator Currie said, from the sand hills, at the same time I have some self-respect. If Dietrich, as I understand is the case, intends to hold the office of Governor until December, when the Senate meets, I shall resign before he does.

"In that event Senator Steele will be Governor. There are circumstances in connection with this matter about which I cannot speak until the session closes."

$4.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday,

March 30 and 31, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains, except Royal Limited.

ROLAND REED DEAD.

The Actor Succumbs to Cancer of the Stomach.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Roland Reed died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at his home, 561 West 122d Street, after having been invalided since last fall. He had suffered from the disease which killed him—cancer of the intestines—for fifteen months.

When he first came down with the disease the cancer had been growing, the doctors told him, for probably ten years, but the actor was not conscious of any difficulty until just before Christmas, a year ago. He had closed an engagement in Washington and was "laying up" here at his home when he was taken ill and had to go to St. Luke's Hospital.

He was operated on successfully and became strong enough so that he seemed thoroughly well by April, and so continued through last summer. He went on a Western tour and was taken ill on October 13 and came back to the hospital, where another operation was performed. He remained at the hospital until the day before Christmas, when he went back to his home, where he was confined by increasing bodily weakness until the end.

He leaves a daughter, Florence, who recently began her theatrical career; a nephew, E. R. Jack, who was manager for his uncle for fifteen years, and several sisters in Philadelphia who are not in the profession.

Roland Reed was born in Philadelphia in 1852. As a child he served at the Walnut Street Theatre, where his father, John Reed, was doorman and superintendent of the "supers" for sixty-nine years. Roland Reed, when nineteen years old, went to the Arch Street Theatre as a member of Lotta's company when Mrs. John Drew was manager of the theatre.

Then he married Joanna Somers, of Philadelphia. She was not an actress. After playing in Western cities Reed became a star with a company of his own, in 1882, when he produced "Cheek." Since then he has produced many successes.

Reed was the original "Koko" in the "Mikado," which he first played in this city at the Union Square Theatre.

FIREMEN WERE KEPT OUT.

Not Allowed to Enter the Jefferson Hotel at First.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The loss by fire of the magnificent Jefferson Hotel is now attributed to the refusal of the management to permit the firemen to enter the building with their hose. The chief of the fire department makes a public statement to that effect today.

When the fire was small the hose connections were made and the firemen entered the hotel. They were told that the fire could be managed by the hotel force, and that they did not want the house ruined by water. It is now a wreck by fire, more than two-thirds of the beautiful structure having been burned. The beautiful Franklin Street front and the handsome lower floors are little damaged.

The work of rescue and the efforts of the firemen when they took charge of the building were superb. The fire spread with amazing rapidity, and though the rescuers were attended by great difficulty and greater daring, not a life was lost.

The baggage of guests was robbed in many instances, after it was taken from the hotel, by negroes who essayed to help in its rescue. One lady stood in the street and offered $5,000 to anyone who would save her trunk.

There was not accommodation at the other hotels for the guests who were turned out, and the fashionable homes in the district of which the Jefferson was the centre were thrown open to them. Many lost everything except the clothes they wore.

GIRLS ARRANGE A DUEL.

A Second Wounded When the Party Was Surprised.

PARIS, March 30.—Another duel has resulted in bloodshed. The combatants were two pretty shop girls in a large drapery store. Stirred by jealousy over the foreman of their department, who flirted with both girls, they challenged each other to a duel with revolvers. The woods near Vincennes was the rendezvous.

Accompanied by four seconds the girls arrived at the spot on Thursday morning, and took up their positions twenty-five paces apart. A trembling second was about to announce the signal to fire, when a forester appeared on the scene. When he appeared the seconds fled. One of the frightened principals involuntarily pressed the trigger of her revolver, with the result that one of the fleeing seconds fell with a bullet in her arm.

The forester then took the wounded girl to the nearest hospital and marched the others to the police station.

WOMAN USED A HORSEWHIP.

Theodore Haines, Charged With Assault, Said to Have Been Thrashed.

A warrant was issued yesterday from the Police Court for the arrest of Theodore Haines, of 1806 Wiltberger Street northwest. It was procured by Howard Radcliff, and brings to light a story of alleged horsewhipping. Haines is said to have been thrashed by a Mrs. Lee, of Boston, and her sister, Mrs. Spindler, wife of Undertaker Spindler, of 1705 Seventh Street northwest. The matter will be aired in court tomorrow morning.

The alleged horsewhipping is said to have taken place Wednesday night, at Seventh and R Streets northwest. Haines, it is claimed, was charged by Mrs. Spindler with having insulted her mother, Mrs. Engle, who lives at 1634 Third Street northwest. According to the story Mrs. Engle had called at the home of her daughter on Seventh Street, and started to return home about 10 o'clock. At the corner of R Street she met Haines, whom she says offered her an insult in the nature of wordy abuse. Mrs. Engle thereupon retraced her steps to her daughter's home and told of the affair. Then, it is said, Mrs. Lee, who is visiting her sister, and Mrs. Spindler, sallied forth for battle, armed with a horsewhip.

The women, it is said, encountered Haines standing at the corner of R Street, and began to thrash him. Haines is said to have started to run, and was chased a block by the women, who used the whip with telling effect. Among those who saw the alleged whipping, and who, according to Haines, got in his way to prevent his flight, was Howard Radcliff, whose home is at Seventh and S Streets northwest. Haines is said to have remembered this action, and Friday night, it is said, met Radcliff and made trouble. Radcliff says Haines assaulted him, and that the warrant secured yesterday is the result.

Several months ago Haines was arrested in Richmond, Va., and brought back here by Detectives Miller and Peck, because he was suspected of embezzlement. At that time he was employed as an ironworker on a building at Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue northwest. It was told the detectives that he had taken charge of certain money which did not belong to him. The case was postponed from time to time, and Haines, it is said, is now under bond pending final settlement.

A Boy Dies From Hydrophobia.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 30.—Frothing at the mouth, ten-year-old George Hoover died early this morning, after twelve hours of agony, from hydrophobia. Shortly before his death he grew rational for a few minutes and begged to be shot so that he could be put out of his misery.

DISPOSITION OF AGUINALDO

Instructions Sent to General MacArthur on the Subject.

The Question of Whether the Filipino Leader Violated the Rules of War to Be Considered—Possible That He May Be Granted Amnesty.

Instructions for General MacArthur's guidance in determining what disposition to make of Aguinaldo were cabled to him yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of War. They formed a part of the despatch conveying the President's thanks to General Funston and the men who accompanied him on his expedition to Palanan, but were withheld from publication.

It is learned that these instructions do not permit General MacArthur to make any promises to Aguinaldo or give him any assurance not contained in the general proclamation of amnesty issued to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands last June. General MacArthur is authorized to extend to Aguinaldo all the privileges contained in that proclamation, provided he does not come within its prohibitions.

The particular prohibition which General MacArthur will consider is contained in the following sentence:

"The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty."

The first question, therefore, to be determined by General MacArthur under his instructions is whether or not Aguinaldo violated the Articles of War. Should it be determined that Aguinaldo was guilty of any such offence, there is no way in which he can escape a trial for such unlawful actions. Under the terms of the proclamation issued by General MacArthur December 20, 1900, notice was given to insurgent leaders that the practice of unlawful actions would necessarily terminate the possibility of those "engaging therein returning to normal civic relations in the Philippines."

A number of reports have been received at the War Department which indicate that Aguinaldo did at different times issue orders contrary to the rules of war. Some of these orders were in his own name, and others were over the signature of other insurgent officers, who claim that Aguinaldo directed the issuance of the order. It is admitted, however, that no proof exists in the War Department that Aguinaldo did sanction the orders referred to or that he violated the rules of war, so that this question has been left to General MacArthur to decide.

If it be shown, upon investigation, that Aguinaldo violated none of these rules, General MacArthur's instructions permit him to extent to Aguinaldo the privileges of the amnesty proclamation. This proclamation expired April 1, but, on representations from General Trias that he could induce a number of insurgents to surrender if given more time, it was extended to May 1. This proclamation does not authorize General MacArthur to extend any promise or assurance to Aguinaldo other than "complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future."

It is held at the War Deepartment, therefore, that General MacArthur can do no more for Aguinaldo than remove any disability which is now in effect by reason of his connection with the insurrection, provided he is eligible to the amnesty privileges. The removal of this disability would be dependent on his compliance with the following conditions of the amnesty: "Renounce all connection with the insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands."

Having fulfilled these conditions, Aguinaldo would be given his liberty and he would be restored to the same citizenship as other insurgents who have taken the oath of allegiance, whether they were leaders of the insurrection, officers in the insurgent army, private soldiers, or peaceful natives.

The purpose of the Administration as shown in the instructions is to avoid treating in any way with Aguinaldo the insurgent. Aguinaldo as a loyal subject could later be treated with for the purpose of securing his assistance in restoring peace, and, should his actions convince the authorities of his loyalty, the question of providing him with some office could then be considered.

In the mean time Aguinaldo's attitude toward the United States will be closely watched. Any voluntary assistance on his part will be given consideration by the civil authorities, but it is the determination of the President that his professions of loyalty shall not be secured by promise of office or other consideration outside the terms of the amnesty proclamation.

CHANGING SING SING'S NAME.

Some Ossining Concerns Will Have to Follow Suit.

NEW YORK, March 30.—One result of the recent change of the name of the village of Sing Sing to Ossining is the necessity of a number of corporate concerns doing business in the village to change their names. The village authorities have requested the officials of the New York Central Railroad to change the name of the station, and also to make a corresponding change in the time tables. The postmaster has forwarded to the Washington Postoffice officials a copy of the new law, and has asked for instruction in regard to the matter.

One of the corporations most affected by the change is the Sing Sing Camp Meeting Association. This association holds annual camp meetings, which are known far and wide, and it is a question whether the change of name in its case would be advisable. The officials of the organization have the subject under consideration, and a decision will be reached before the next meeting in midsummer.

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